

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1882.

FIVE-DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

No. 179.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED EX-LATE ARRIVALS.

ICE CHESTS & ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS & SCISSORS.

BLOCKS, CANVAS, BRUSHES, PAINTS,

OILS, VARNISH AND OTHER

ARTISTS' SUNDRIES.

THE NEW NET UNDERSHIRTS

FOR WEAR IN THE TROPICS FROM

\$5 PER DOZEN.

TEA TASTER'S SCALES AND TIME

GLASSES.

LADIES' BATHING DRESSES.

GENTLEMEN'S BATHING DRESSES.

GENUINE MALTESE CIGARETTES

IN TIN FOIL BUNDLES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [59]

Insurances.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP £200,000.

PAID UP RESERVE FUND £50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. | W. MEYERINK, Esq.

A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & CO. Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & CO., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,

68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

INTERNATIONAL NOVELTY COMPANY.

KOOLANGSOO, AMOY, (CHINA) (CLOSE TO THE UNION CHAPEL).

IMPORTERS OF EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN NOVELTIES.

CONCECTING OF—

RAVELLING BAGS, FANCY ARTICLES

WORK BOXES, PENCIL CASES,

WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

CUTLERY, STATIONERY,

ELECTRO-PLATED

G O O D S .

&c., &c., &c.

EMILE PFANKUCHEN.

Amoy, 25th July, 1882. [527]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW, the 22nd August, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE, that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 513, measuring North and South sides 523 feet, on the East and West sides 574 feet, containing in the whole, 2,756 square feet. Yearly Crown Rent, £8.15.0. Together with the 4 HOUSES in Queen's Road West, Nos. 266, 268, 270 and 272. For Particulars, apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer,

Hongkong, 15th August, 1882. [571]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to offer for Sale by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, 1882, at Two O'CLOCK P.M., at the Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, comprising—

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situate in Queen's Road East, Victoria, Hongkong, abutting on the North side thereof on the Queen's Road and measuring thereon 475 feet or thereabouts, on the South side thereof on Ground now or formerly in the possession of Government and measuring thereon 175 feet, on the East side thereof on Inland Lot No. 37, and measuring thereon 220 feet; and on the West side thereof on Inland Lot No. 35, and measuring thereon 220 feet, which said PIECE of GROUND is Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 74. Together with the 48 MES- SUAGES thereon for the residue of a term of 75 years and for the further term of 924 years.

THE Property will be offered for Sale in 48 Lots and will be Sold subject to the respective lettings and tenancies thereof and to the Crown Rent and Covenants payable and to be performed therefor.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

BRERETON & WOTTON, Solicitors for the Mortgagee,

Hongkong,

or to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer,

Hongkong, 11th August, 1882. [524]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to offer for Sale by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY, the 24th August, 1882, at Two O'CLOCK P.M., at the Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, comprising—

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situate in Staunton Street, Victoria, Hongkong, abutting on the North and East side thereof on Staunton Street, and measuring thereon 130 feet or thereabouts, on the South West side thereof on other Portion of the said Lot and measuring thereon 132 feet or thereabouts, on the North West side thereof on Sin Wong Street, and measuring thereon 205 feet or thereabouts, and on the South East side thereof on Inland Lot No. 94 and measuring thereon 205 feet or thereabouts, which said PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND is Registered in the LAND OFFICE as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 157. Together with the 42 MES- SUAGES thereon for the residue of a term of 994 years.

THE Property will be offered for Sale in 42 Lots and will be Sold subject to the respective lettings and tenancies thereof and to the Crown Rent and Covenants payable and to be performed therefor.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

BRERETON & WOTTON, Solicitors for the Mortgagee,

Hongkong,

or to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer,

Hongkong, 11th August, 1882. [562]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, the 26th August, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 205, measuring North-East 105 feet, South on Hollywood Road 27 feet, North-West 37 feet, South-West 88 feet. Together with the 2 HOUSES Nos. 97 and 99, Hollywood Road, and Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Ng-Kwai Lane.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer,

Hongkong, 14th August, 1882. [565]

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MARINE LOT No. 65, containing Four Substantially Built HOUSES and Four Large GRANITE GODOWNS in the Praya East and 17 CHINESE HOUSES in Queen's Road East. The above Property will be Sold in one Lot or in 4 separate Lots of one HOUSE and 1 GODOWN in a Lot, and the 17 HOUSES in another Lot.

For Price and Particulars, apply to

LEONG LUEN PO,

or to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer,

Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [510]

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER, PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS. All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.

IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS.

HONG KONG.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [511]

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM PARIS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A CASE OF LADIES PARISIAN TRIMMED HATS.

A CASE OF BOYS AND GIRLS STRAW HATS.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

SPECIALTIES IN CREAM DRESS MATERIALS AND NEEDLEWORKS TO MATCH.

NEW SHADES IN SURAT SILKS, BOOTS AND SHOES, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONG KONG. [79]

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

PLAIN PRINTED AND BROCADED SATEENS.

THE New French Satin LISSE in Fancy and Plain to contrast for Costume, exquisite, light,

and Fashionable Material for this Season.

ZEPHYR CLOTHS IN LATEST STYLES OF PATTERN.

These Goods are recommended specially for their extreme lightness and durability

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

CARBOLIC SOAPS.

BATH BRUSHES AND GLOVES.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

S. E. L. T. Z. O. G. E. N. E. S.

EYE PROTECTORS.

EAR PLUGS,
FOR USE IN BATHING.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

VIN-SANTE.

MELLOWS-SYRUP.

OSGOODS-INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE,
&c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS
AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS,
HONG KONG, DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG,
ESTABLISHED 1841. [431]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish the *Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1882.

Not for many years past has the political horizon looked so black and threatening as at present. Dangerous elements are at work in Europe, Africa, and Asia which may at any hour create a conflagration likely to spread throughout the whole world.

A few short weeks ago, and scarcely a ripple disturbed the tranquil ocean of European politics; not a disquieting thought, apart from the desperate condition of Ireland, ruffled the staid demeanour of the English Government in their foreign-relations. The peace-at-any-price politicians appeared quite in the ascendant, and it was hoped, apparently with good reason, that the whole attention of Parliament would be directed to settling the Irish difficulties. And then what at first appeared a mere local difference between the Khedive of Egypt and his unruly soldiers suddenly developed itself into an international question of the highest importance.

The unscrupulous authority of one man, Arabi Pasha, has brought Europe to the verge of a general war, a terrible contingency which can only be avoided by the attitude which Great Britain may assume when the Egyptian Question is ripe for final settlement. The first hostile step taken by England in the bombardment of Alexandria, and the successful manner in which that enterprise was carried out, have clearly shown that the supremacy of the great naval power which has ruled the sea for centuries, is more than a tradition of the past, and that, although continental journals may laugh and jeer at Britain's military system and feeble army, the only nation that ever stayed the lightning power of the all-conquering Napoleon, is as much to be feared now in the field of battle as when the veterans of the Old Guard were broken and scattered by the Invincible infantry of Wellington, or when the flower of Russia's chivalry on the bloody field of Inkermann melted like snow in summer before the terrible charge of Sir Colin Campbell's "long red line" of killed warriors.

The general impression in Europe prior to the bombardment of Alexandria, would appear to have been that Britain was merely threatening, without the slightest intention of carrying out her threats. The decisive action taken, when all hopes of peaceful negotiations achieving the end desired had failed, and the results of letting loose the dogs of war in the land of the Mamelukes have opened the eyes of the world to the fact that Britain is quite prepared for all eventualities,

and the world stands in silent astonishment wondering where it will all end. *Mirantur facit et dubia pro fulmine pendit.*

Our former predictions as to the probable course of events in Egypt have proved substantially correct. The Turkish soldiers, there can be little doubt, were refused permission to land in Egypt, and the British quietly waited for reinforcements before proceeding into the interior in pursuit of Arabi and the rebel army. Latest telegrams tell us that the reinforcements have at last landed, and that the attack on Aboukir was to commence yesterday, the troops advancing in two divisions, while the fleet bombarded the forts of Aboukir. The result of these combined movements can hardly be doubted. We should imagine that the British forces will outnumber the Egyptian army, and although Arabi has doubtless strengthened his position by every possible means, it is difficult to believe that he can withstand the powerful artillery which will be brought to bear upon the entrenchments, and the admirably equipped and skilfully handled legions of Sir GARNET, WOLSELEY. According to a telegram from Alexandria dated the 20th ult., Arabi had erected fortifications just opposite Aboukir Bay and upon the muddy fresh water canal. He had also placed a dam in the canal below his position, close to the fortifications, and cut the canal banks above the dam, so as to send the water all along in front of his position. It may also be considered certain that, during the past month, the Egyptian leader has used all other available means of strengthening his position by entrenchments, as it appears not improbable that he may have decided to share everything on the result of this battle. Looking at the position of Arabi's encampment on the map, it appears as if the British would experience little difficulty in cutting off his communications with the interior, and completely hemming him in between Alexandria on the one side, and Rosetta on the other. Aboukir is situated on the famous bay of that name, directly between these two towns, and unless it turns out that Arabi abandoned his original position and withdrew towards Cairo before the arrival of the British troops, we shall not be surprised to hear before these lines are in print, that the insurrection, so far as the audacious would-be Dictator is concerned, has ended with the conflict at Aboukir. But it is only after the extirpation of Arabi, and his ferocious hordes that the real difficulties of the position will become apparent. And at present we are not disposed to venture into the uncertain field of prophecy on such a subject.

The news that Japan has despatched an army of *or dit* 20,000 men to Corea is only what might have been expected after events which have recently transpired in the last named country. However forcibly the Japanese may deny the impeachment, it is undoubted that the action of Corea in connection with the famous treaties, and her relations with China, have created a vast deal of ill feeling in political circles in Tokio, and the unfortunate attack on the Japanese Legation at Soul by a Korean mob on the 23rd ult., which ended in the death of several natives of Japan, and in the Minister, Mr. HANABUSA, and his attendants having eventually to cut a way through their assailants before they could escape, will be accepted joyfully in influential quarters as a most convenient *causus belli*. Our latest advices from Yokohama show that the Mikado's Government was fully alive to the gravity of the situation, every possible preparation being on foot to place the country in a position to assert its rights in Corea against all opposition. The question of peace or war has been dispassionately discussed by the native press, but, notwithstanding the generally moderate tone of the leading journals, a strong undercurrent in favor of warlike measures could not be disguised. The *Yomi Shimp* of the 31st ult. says: "Our Government had better order the navy and army authorities to prepare men-of-war and land forces for an expedition. At the same time, it should appoint a special envoy, vested with full power to arrange peace or declare war; and when Mr. HANABUSA, Minister to Corea, has returned to Tokio, such special envoy should accompany him to Soul, in advance of the fleet and troops prepared." Another native paper says, referring to the above, "We admit that such proceeding would be resolute and peremptory, but we cannot help saying that, as far as the event in question is concerned, our contemporary, contrary to his usual thoughtfulness, displays alarm. Under the extraordinary circumstances of the case we must not recklessly determine upon peace or war. We should exhaustively consider the question, even to the point of deciding how far trouble can be avoided when the war is over. The power of the organs is well known to us, and so, however numerously we might be opposed by the turbulent, it would be a very easy task for us to defeat the penin-

sular forces and to take possession of the King's castle, if we entered the Gulf of Kwo Kwa with several men-of-war, and proceeded to bombard the coast places.

one after another, while simultaneously two regiments of infantry and two battalions of artillery advanced upon Soul. Yet even such a measure might not be a complete solution of the difficulty. Supposing that we gain the victory in the contest and make the King prisoner, what terms shall we demand as the price of peace? Subsequent to our conquest, what will be the universal popular feeling in Corea towards us? How will the conditions of the intercourse between the two countries be changed? Will China remain neutral during the struggle? If she should render assistance to Corea, trouble must arise anew between Japan and her. Shall we then go to war with the Middle Kingdom, also? What advantage will Russia take of the opportunity offered her in the strife? What measures shall we adopt with regard to that power? Until we have carefully considered all these questions, we can neither devise any perfect plan nor foresee the end of the hostility. Should we confine our thoughts to the present emergency only, regardless of future consequences, and equip an expedition in the belief that when brought face-to-face with number of our men-of-war and some thousands of our powerful troops, the Coreans will promptly lay down their arms and surrender, and that thus we shall be able to gain our object by humiliating them, without even fleshing our swords, then our cause is as hopeless as that of those who expect to conquer fortune by the boasting of their soldiery."

Doubtless the advice contained in the above extracts was carried out. A peaceful solution of the difficulty having been found impossible, the Japanese have sent an armed expedition into Corea. And, if rumour is to be relied on, the Chinese Government are moving heaven and earth to get her army and fleet in fighting order. We can only wait for the course of events. An influential Mandarin assured us a few months ago that war between China and Japan was inevitable during the present summer. Everything tends to the belief that our friend will prove a true prophet. And who can foresee how it will all end?

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 18th August.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

ABOUKIR TO BE BOMBARDÉ.

The British attack will commence on Sunday.

The first division, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, has been ordered to embark for Aboukir, from whence it will advise on Arabi's position. The second division will co-operate by Ramleh, and the fleet will bombard the forts.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE departure of the C. & O. steamer *Gadic* for San Francisco, via Yokohama, is postponed till Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m.

We observe that the Admiralty have decided to dispose of the *Resistance*, an ironclad of the old type as she is considered not worth repairing.

We note from the *Gazette* that the Government have reasons for believing that Kiung-chow is infected with cholera. Vessels arriving from that port must therefore immediately fly the quarantine flag, and abide by the regulations laid down by the Order in Council.

We note from home papers that the eldest son of a Norfolk baronet is about to enlist as a private soldier in a Line regiment, with the full consent of his father. This young man, having failed by a few marks to pass from the Militia into the Line, has determined to try whether he cannot obtain a commission by other means than competition.

THE London and Provincial Fire Insurance Company, Limited, of which concern Messrs. Adamson, Bell, & Co. are agents in this Colony, apparently offers most tangible inducements to insurers. The subscribed capital is one million pounds sterling, and as the gentlemen forming the Directorate are all well known in the commercial world, the stability of the company is beyond all question. The London and Provincial Fire Insurance Company undertakes risks against loss or damage by fire in all parts of the world, and at the lowest rates which have yet come under our observation.

A company which has been unlucky enough to be chosen as the habitation of an Irish colony, and some time ago two of the colonists joined the local branch of the Salvation Army.

This enraged their fellow Hibernians, and for several days a series of Irish assaults upon the army led to disturbances of very fair dimensions.

These, however, were but a prelude. Even a worm will turn, and the Welshmen, though a most peace-loving animal—as is shown by his devotion to Mr. Henry Richard, a apostle of peace, at a price—is averse to the equal of the worm.

When a harmless Taffy was nearly killed by an Irishman armed with a scythe, the Cumbrians evidently thought they had enough of this.

Accordingly a body of Welshmen attacked the Irish quarter, gutted the houses, threw the furniture into the streets, and treated the inhabitants in a manner which they had not learned from the dove-like Mr. Richard, an improper proceeding, doubtless, but certainly effective in its own way.

Welshmen seem to be of opinion that rough weapons have to be used in dealing with rough people, and, though their weapons in this instance were a little too rough, there is something to be said for the general principle.

THOMAS WALSH, the Fenian, arrested in connection with the seizure of arms and ammunition in Clerkenwell, has been committed for trial on charges of treason and felony.

THE *Gaule* came out of the Cosmopolitan Dock to-day, the *Volga* taking her place. The *Vortigern* goes into Aberdeen Dock this afternoon, and the *Penedo* will dock at Kowloon to-night.

We hear that while a number of ponies, sent over by Mr. Kennedy of the Horse Repository, were being landed yesterday from a junk, at Stone-cutters' Island, one of the animals slipped and fell from the jetty into the junk, breaking its back.

WE hear from Vienna that a deluge of rain has occurred in Bohemia, and that the destruction of property and crops is incalculable. The bodies of forty-seven persons, who were drowned, have been recovered. A large part of the harvest in Bohemia is destroyed.

ANOTHER libel case. We note that Mr. Bradlaugh and three other defendants connected with the publication of the *Free Thinker*, have been committed for trial on a charge of publishing blasphemous libels. Mr. Bradlaugh was subsequently admitted to bail in £100.

YESTERDAY evening the dead body of a Chinaman, aged about 30, was found among the rocks at the back of Ap-lai-chau Island, where it had apparently been cast up by the waves. Death is supposed to have resulted from drowning. An inquest has been ordered for this afternoon.

ARABI PASHA is evidently a genius. A telegram from Alexandria, dated the 21st ult., states that the native official report of the bombardment sent out by Arabi contained the astonishing information that eight British ironclads were sunk, two burnt, and four captured, and that the latter would be brought to Cairo. The Egyptian leader would make a capital reporter for the *China Mail*.

THE *Annoy Gazette* hears that numerous and daring robberies have taken place during the past week from various foreign residences on the island of Kuanlung. Mr. Paton's house was entered between the hours of two and three on the morning of the 14th through the bedroom window, and a quantity of lady's and children's wearing apparel stolen. The thieves had evidently been disturbed, as a large bundle of clothing was found in the garden.

SAYS the San Francisco *Alta* of the 11th ult.: Two boxes containing about 350 pounds of tobacco and another box containing peppermint, were discovered and seized on board the British steamer *Cairnsuir* yesterday by Customs Inspectors. United States Measurer Hoeber yesterday commenced the work of measuring her dimensions with a view to discovering whether or not she exceeded her passenger-carrying capacity on the recent trip from Hongkong to this city. A report was yesterday filed charging the vessel with having her berths illegally arranged. The unloading of the cargo will commence to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC intelligence has been received that the new steamer *Huan* for the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, left Aden for Hongkong on the 17th instant. As stated in the report of the Directors at the last half yearly meeting of shareholders in the Company, the *Huan* was compelled, owing to the strength of the monsoon, to put back to Aden on the 15th of last month. She has therefore been detained at Aden over a month waiting for favourable weather, the monsoons having been unusually strong this year in the Indian Sea. If everything goes well, the *Huan*, which the agents wrote to say would take the "shine" out of every river steamer in this part of the world, ought to be here by the middle of next month.

NOTICE is given in the *Government Gazette* that tenders for the privilege of preparing and selling prepared opium within the Colony for terms of one, two, or three years from the 1st of March, 1883, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 2 of 1882, No. 1 of 1879, and No. 7 of 1879, will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, until noon on Wednesday, the 18th October, 1882. Each tender should specify the monthly payment offered for the period above-mentioned, and it is understood that the Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender. Should the highest tender be less than the sum the Governor thinks a fair price for the Opium Farm, His Excellency in Council will grant licences direct under Section 3 of the Ordinance, and take such further steps as may be necessary to realise a fair price.

THE irrepressible Irishman, remarks a contemporary, is not content with making his own country uninhabitable—he sighs, like Alexander, for more worlds to conquer—and the generally peaceful principality of Wales has been chosen as the scene of his latest exploits. It seems that

Tredgar, in Monmouthshire, has been unlucky enough to be chosen as the habitation of an Irish colony, and some time ago two of the colonists joined the local branch of the Salvation Army.

This enraged their fellow Hibernians, and for several days a series of Irish assaults upon the army led to disturbances of very fair dimensions.

These, however, were but a prelude. Even a worm will turn, and the Welshmen, though a most peace-loving animal—as is shown by his devotion to Mr. Henry Richard, a apostle of

peace, at a price—is averse to the equal of the worm.

When a harmless Taffy was nearly killed by an Irishman armed with a scythe, the Cumbrians evidently thought they had enough of this.

Accordingly a body of Welshmen attacked the Irish quarter, gutted the houses, threw the furniture into the streets, and treated the inhabitants in a manner which they had not learned from the dove-like Mr. Richard, an improper proceeding, doubtless, but certainly effective in its own way.

Welshmen seem to be of opinion that rough weapons have to be used in dealing with rough people, and, though their weapons in this instance were a little too rough, there is something to be said for the general principle.

THE dead body of a Chinese female child, about six months old, was found floating last evening in the harbour at Praya Central, and sent to the Civil Hospital. The appearance of the body indicated death from drowning. An inquest has been ordered for this afternoon.

A DUBLIN telegram of July 18th says:—It is feared that another crisis is approaching. The weather threatens the utter destruction of what promises to be the finest harvest ever reaped in Ireland. The heavy and almost incessant rains have laid low many flourishing fields. Potatoes have suffered severely. If the weather improves there will be some hope of a recovery.

POLICE Constable Ryan, at Whitfield Police Station, fired at and wounded a thief at an early hour this morning while the latter was attempting to escape after stealing a box of clothing from a coolie's matchi there. The man was sent to the Civil Hospital. Dr. Marques has certified that he is suffering from a gunshot wound in the right lung and will not be able to appear before the 29th instant to answer to the charge against him.

THE cricket match between the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers was concluded at Chatham on Saturday July 8th; the Gunners with 307, and 68 without the loss of a wicket, against 140 and 24, winning by ten wickets. For the Artillery, boys scored 21, and 46 not out; Whebley 44, and 19 not out; and Purvis 60. In the second innings of the Sappers, out of local "crack" L. B. Friend was credited with 64, Renny-Tailyour with 54, and G. W. Sherrard with 51. The Royal Engineers are hardly the "invincibles" they used to be seven or eight years ago.

A CHINAMAN, aged 22, wife of Police Constable Chung Hung Kong, was found hanging by the neck from a beam in her residence at No. 5 Tung Shing Lane, shortly before eleven o'clock last night. She was alive when discovered, and was immediately sent to the Civil Hospital, but died at 11:30. Some words she had had with her husband are said by him to have led to her committing the rash act. An inquest has been ordered for this afternoon. It is curious what motives often induce Chinamen to make away with themselves. They would appear to half-life very cheap.

A COOLIE was fined \$25 or six weeks' hard labor this morning by Mr. Wodehouse for burying the corpse of a Chinese child at Morrison Hill yesterday, in ground not set apart for a cemetery. A surface hole had been dug, and the body simply covered up. Inspector Baker said it was not the first body that had been buried at Morrison Hill, lately, one having been discovered in nearly the same place ten days ago in a very decomposed state. The place was about 100 yards from the Wanchai Bakery; and about the same distance from the houses on Morrison Hill, and the effluvia from the body where found would be easily felt by people walking in the roads, and there, in

AMERICAN MAIL.

We take the following telegraphic items, relating to Egyptian affairs, and other matters of general interest, from our San Francisco exchanges received by the steamship *Temerarie*, Captain H. Davison, which arrived in harbour this morning:

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th. Although on Saturday night there was no alarm of an attack by Arabi's army, there was something like a panic. Some German sailors, who were protecting the German hospital, in which are many sick under the care of the German Sisterhood, hurried through the town on a false alarm that the enemy was approaching. When challenged by our pickets they foolishly crouched down and gave no answer. Our men thinking they were marauders, fired, and the Germans believing the same of us, replied. For a time the scene was one of wild confusion. The Germans ran through the town. Our alarm signals were sounded all along the line. Everybody turned out thinking that the city was attacked. The only casualty of the night was that of Lieutenant Alpin of the *Hector*, who shot himself by the accidental discharge of his revolver.

The Khedive has authorized the issue of a proclamation that the English Admiral being charged by permission of the Khedive with the duty of maintaining order in Alexandria, orders that all persons, European or native, caught firing houses shall be shot, and all plunderers arrested in the act shall be punished for the first offence, and shot if caught repeating it.

LONDON, July 17th. The latest news yesterday afternoon from Alexandria was that Arabi Pasha, has 6,000 infantry, 56 guns, 400 cavalry, one rocket gun, and one Gatling battery. He also has a large body of irregulars. Order is very loosely kept, and he was obliged yesterday to shoot twenty Bedouins for robbing his soldiers of the plunder they had taken at Alexandria.

A Constantinople dispatch states that Count Corti is strongly opposed to the Anglo-French control system in Egypt. The representative of the Czar by no means kindly disposed toward the law of Egyptian liquidation which was established under the auspices of Sir Rivers Wilson, and to which Russia and the United States were the last who somewhat reluctantly gave their consent to its enactment. Baron Hirschfeldt, the German representative, is known to favor unrestricted military intervention by Turkey. This is again quite an opposite idea to that of Marquis de Noailles, and is against the grain of the traditional policy of France.

Baron Colice, the Austrian Ambassador, is in favor of backing out of the Nile mud bank into which the European diplomatic craft was buried.

CALCUTTA, July 17th.

The last mail steamer sailed with 1,500 commissary tents and a large quantity of military stores on board for Suez.

SIMIA, July 17th.

The immediate equipment of troops going to Egypt is ordered, and all officers absent on furlough are ordered to rejoin their commands.

ALDERSHOT, July 17th.

A battalion of the Munster Fusiliers has been ordered to sail for Malta to-day.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

The *Northumberland* with 700 men, *Tamar* with ninety-one marines, and the *Salisbury* and *Temerarie*, also with marines, arrived here. The marines will be landed at Gabris, and two regiments of men will land at Ramleh.

PARIS, July 17th.

The Cabinet Council has resolved to accept the invitation to protect the Suez Canal jointly with England.

MARSEILLES, July 17th.

Six French transports have been ordered to get ready to embark troops.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

Refugees continue to be found in large numbers, dead and buried. Yesterday many houses were blown up by English and Americans in order to stop the fire. Last night, about midnight, we heard a great noise on shore, and found the troops getting ready to resist an expected attack. The English sailors and marines were forming on the square by the flickering light of the burning houses. The English sent word to the representatives of the other nationalities, but all refused help except the Americans. The Russians, Greeks, and Germans went aboard their vessels, but the Americans formed in line, and said they would stop with the English. Then all went out, too strong, and proceeded in one direction towards the supposed enemy, and saw the English in Fort Napoleon throwing up rockets as a signal to the fleet. It was said that the *Invincible* was clearing for action. On going forward, it was found that the Arabs had fired at some sailors, and that a false alarm had occurred.

Admiral Seymour has issued a manifesto, announcing that he has undertaken, with the consent of the Egyptian Government, the restoration of order. No one is allowed to leave the town after sunset.

During the massacre the soldiers set fire to the house of a timber merchant. His maid servant escaped to the garden where she remained surrounded by the fire. The Egyptian soldiers laughing at her agony and firing at her, but purposefully avoiding inflicting a fatal injury preferring to see her burn to death. Finally, she rushed through the flames, and though wounded by bayonet thrusts, she succeeded in securing refuge in the ruins where she was discovered to-day by the marines, and handed over to the Americans.

During the alarm on Saturday night 150 Bedouins at the Gibaniz gate fled before the attack of two Midshipmen and twelve sailors.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

General Stone rode yesterday afternoon six miles in the direction of Arabi Pasha's camp, but saw nothing of his army.

The Khedive has received notice that a large number of Bedouins have collected three miles from the railway gate, which is opposite a weak point in our defences.

PORT SAID, July 17th.

There are an immense number of refugees here. Many women and children are expected to-day. The Europeans are imperfectly armed with revolvers and sporting guns.

They fear that they will be attacked by a large force of Bedouins, which, it is said, are assembling in the desert. There also are 1,500 Arabs at Fort Guelm, six miles hence, throwing up earthworks. Three British, four French, two Italian, and one Spanish men-of-war are in the harbor. The Governor is loyal to the Khedive, but the Egyptian Colonel who commands 250 men here is suspected.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

Lieutenant Jackson, who was wounded in the attack on the fort is dead.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

Several fresh fires occurred last night. The troops from the troopship *Temerarie* are disembarking, and this will raise the British force to shore to 6,000 men. The war steamer *Temerarie* has intercepted two transports going to Port Said from Cyprus, and ordered them to Alexandria.

Four sailors and two of the Khedive's bodyguards rode to Kafir El Dwar (south of Alexandria) last night and reconnoitred Arabi's outposts.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

Tau Pasha, the military commander of Alexandria, is found to have personally engaged in looting and arson.

The Austrian Consul is the only foreign diplomat who has thought it necessary to quit Alexandria. He has gone to Port Said.

Dervish Pasha states that he had sent fifteen telegrams to Constantinople for troops, and all were unanswered.

The Egyptian *Gazette* was published today. It is a native newspaper, started under the control of the British authorities.

The reconnoitring party of sailors and members of the Khedive's guard, previously referred to, penetrated to within three hundred yards of Arabi Pasha's lines. They found the report concerning the dangerous proximity of a force of Bedouins untrue.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

Arabi Pasha's army is strongly posted. All the Bedouins lately hovering around the city have disappeared. Arabi Pasha has written in reply to the Khedive's demands a long letter, which the Khedive declares unsatisfactory. Arabi says he did not intend to make war, but as the Powers are determined to force an attack, he considers it better to fight at once. He expresses willingness to come to Alexandria, if the Khedive will induce the English fleet and troops to withdraw. If the Khedive cannot do this, Arabi recommends him to send a Minister to his camp to discuss the situation.

Raghib Pasha, President of the Ministry of Turkey, wrote a letter to Seymour, stating the preparations which Arabi was making were against the will of the Khedive and the Government; that Arabi Pasha had been ordered to suspend them; that the Khedive had decided to dismiss him; but that the danger of a repetition at Cairo and elsewhere of the fatal disaster in Alexandria has induced the Khedive to temporarily defer the publication of his declaration.

The International Tribunal and Post Office have been re-established. One hotel is opened, and victualls are arriving from the country. The streets from the Custom House to the Grand Square are cleared from ruins, and made passable for carriages. Dangerous houses were demolished with dynamite.

It is reported that two British sentries were shot last night by Arabs armed with Remington rifles.

During the reconnaissance yesterday, Arabi's troops were found entrenched, but seemed to lack proper implements.

ROOME, July 17th. A telegram from Cairo says 750 Europeans, mostly Italians, with the Italian Consul and an escort of forty soldiers, left on Saturday. The German residents and German Consul left on Friday. Both parties arrived safely at Ismailia.

The German Consul, with 300 Germans and Austrians, proceeded safely on special train, placed at his disposal by the Egyptian authorities, from Cairo to Ismailia. Their property went by the Suez Canal to Port Said.

LONDON, July 17th.

The English and French merid-of-war in Suez have orders to protect Austrian and German caravans.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

The ironclad *Minotaur*, *Sultan* and *Temerarie* arrived off Aboukir to prevent Arabi Pasha from cutting the dykes. The white flag was hoisted directly the ships appeared.

One of the two body guards of the Khedive, who rode out to Kafir El Dwar yesterday evening on a reconnaissance, galloped off and joined Arabi Pasha. Several Arabs were killed last night for incitement. Three of the Khedive's guards were killed by the English guard at Ras El-Tin Palace by mistake. An Arab soldier was shot to a tree in the Square Mahomet Ali and shot in presence of Arabs and Europeans. Despite these severe examples, pillaging continues.

Fears of an outbreak of natives in Cairo are increasing.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17th. It has transpired that Lord Dufferin has had an interview with the Sultan of a very cordial character. The Sultan appeared willing to send troops to Egypt, but stated that certain difficulties appeared in the conditions. He believed the Sultan is on the whole, in favor of the project of sending Turkish troops to Egypt, but still is undecided. The Sultan will give an audience to General Wallace, United States Minister, to-morrow.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th. Intelligence has been received from Cairo to the effect that the police decline to permit Arabi Pasha to enter the city.

Five Bedouin chiefs came in and swore allegiance to the Khedive.

Refugees from Cairo report that a holy war is being proclaimed, and that Europeans are being massacred by Taribat, Mansolrah and Seagrig. The Consul has been killed at the latter place.

Arabi Pasha has cut the telegraph wire which connected him with the Palace, and by which the Ministry constantly communicated with him. The Khedive has found an officer who is willing to undertake to carry the decree for Arabi Pasha's dismissal to his camp.

There is a report that eighty Europeans have been massacred at Mariah, and anarchy prevails in the provinces.

It is stated that orders have been received from home enjoining the British to content themselves with maintaining order. A large number of Arabs are returning from the country.

Arabi Pasha has appointed Ali Jerome, a notorious Anglo-phobe, to the command of the Suez Canal.

Yesterday morning the sailors drew up close to their Galling guns, and the marines were ordered to get ready for an attack. Some scouts had sent word that Arabi Pasha was coming. The English sailors communicated with the Americans, and asked them to get ready and be prepared. The seamen at the Palace of Justice and at the American Consulate were prepared and, having got all their ammunition ready, waited, having got all their ammunition ready, for a signal. They waited until nine o'clock, when they heard the alarm was false.

Plenty of horses have been landed for field batteries, which have also been landed, so that our force is ready to move at a moment's notice.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

MAILED BY THE BRITISH PACKET. The Mails by British Contract Packet "THIRTY" will be closed on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via *Brindisi*, to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILED BY THE BRITISH PACKET. The Mails by British Contract Packet "THIRTY" will be closed on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via *Brindisi*, to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

MAILED BY THE BRITISH PACKET. The Mails by British Contract Packet "THIRTY" will be closed on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via *Brindisi*, to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

MAILED BY THE BRITISH PACKET. The Mails by British Contract Packet "THIRTY" will be closed on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via *Brindisi*, to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

MAILED BY THE BRITISH PACKET. The Mails by British Contract Packet "THIRTY" will be closed on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via *Brindisi*, to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

who is able and willing, on his own account, to say what he thinks and do what he says. Sixty marines, physically speaking, could not do much, but there is a way of giving support which doubles its value. The conduct of the Americans during the night of alarm, when it was thought that Arabi Pasha was coming, contrasts remarkably with that of the French and Italians.

PARIS, July 18th.

A correspondent of the *Times* says:—The idea of the renewal of the close co-operation of France with England has now forced itself upon the French Government. The Cabinet Council has adopted a resolution to this effect. The resolution is conditional on three things, viz., Turkey's reply to the identical note of the Powers inviting the Porte to send troops to Egypt; the decision of the Conference and the sanction of the Houses subject to these conditions. The two Governments are now entirely agreed in regard to the terms upon which their forces will undertake to restore order in Egypt.

MARSEILLES, July 18th.

All the French marines retired from service who have not served fifty-one months have been ordered to return to the navy.

MALTA, July 18th.

The *Galea* has returned from Alexandria. The troop ship *Malabar* has arrived from Gibraltar.

LONDON, July 18th.

Advices from Alexandria say that Arabi Pasha and Taubli Pasha have entirely lost prestige by their gross cowardice during the bombardment.

The artillerymen were kept at their guns on the 13th instant by infantry posted under cover.

The numerous executions at Alexandria excite some commotion among the Liberal party, in press and in Parliament.

PONTEVOURTH, July 18th.

The troop ship *Malabar* has been ordered to be in readiness within twelve hours. She will take 2,000 men to Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, July 18th.

Ramleh will not be occupied, but 500 marines will occupy the different centres of Alexandria, garrisoning the whole town. The native police are organizing to aid the military. Detectives are searching for suspicious persons.

LONDON, July 18th.

It is stated that the Government has informed ship-owners that it will not need to hire any more transports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 18th.

There was an alarm last evening to set fire to St. Mark's buildings, the headquarters of the Americans in Alexandria.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamship *City of Peru* left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, on the 1st instant; she will be due here on or about the 31st.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES" by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d, may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London. [Advt.]

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1882.

Commercial.

Shipping.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ARRIVALS.

THIS DAY, 4 o'clock p.m.
Banks are very firm at an increase of one point, small sales having been put through; there are still buyers at the higher rate. Chinese insurances have risen to \$250 per share, an increase of \$5 since Saturday; business has been done, and more shares are wanted. China Sugars have changed hands at quotation for cash, and shares are on the market on above terms. A small business has been done in Lutong. No other stocks require special mention.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—\$130, per cent premium, ex. div. buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,625 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,575 per share, ex. div. sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share, ex. div.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$80 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 870 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$250 per share, sales and buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1,025 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$320 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—50 per cent premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$25 per share premium, ex. div.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$5 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$100 per share, ex. div. buyers.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Chinkiang, British steamer, for Shanghai.

Ashington, British steamer, for Bangkok.

Odessa, German ship, for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

August 20, KERSANT, French cor., for Shanghai.

August 20, CIU-CHUEN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

August 21, ANTON, German str., for Hoitow.

August 21, GLAUCUS, British steamer, for Singapore and London.

August 21, CHEANG HOCK KIAN, British str., for Swatow and Amoy.

August 21, NAMOA, British steamer, for East Coast.

August 21, CHINKIANG, British steamer, for Swatow and Bangkok.

August 21, CHINCHIANG, Brit. str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Bank Bills, on demand 3/9
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/91
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/91
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/91
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/91

ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 4/70
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/82

ON BOMBAY—Bank, T.T. 224

ON CALCUTTA—Bank, T.T. 224

ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, sight 724
Private, 30 days' sight 734

OPIUM MARKET—THIS DAY.

New MALWA per picul, \$620.
(Allowance, Taels 56.)

Old MALWA per picul, \$680
(Allowance, Taels 56.)

New PATNA (first choice) per chest, \$592.

New PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$595

Old PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$567.

New BENARES (without choice) per chest, \$567.

New BENARES (bottom) per chest, \$570.

PERSIAN per picul, \$410.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. PALCONER & Co's Register).

YESTERDAY.

Barometer—P.M. 30.00

Thermometer—P.M. 81

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 77

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 70

To-day.

Barometer—A.M. 30.00

Thermometer—A.M. 81

Thermometer—A.M. (Wet bulb) 79

Thermometer—A.M. (Wet bulb) 70

Thermometer—Maximum 82

Thermometer—Minimum (over night) 78

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

BAROMETER, HONGKONG, A.M., SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI.

TERMOMETER, HONGKONG, A.M., SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

No. 179.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED EX. LATE ARRIVALS.

ICE CHESTS & ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

POCKET-KNIVES, RAZORS & SCISSORS.

BLOCKS, CANVAS, BRUSHES, PAINTS,

OILS, VARNISH AND OTHER

ARTISTS' SUNDRIES.

THE NEW NET UNDERSHIRTS
FOR WEAR IN THE TROPICS FROM
\$5 PER DOZEN.

TEA TASTERS, SCALES AND TIME
GLASSES.

LADIES' BATHING' DRESSES.

GENTLEMEN'S BATHING DRESSES.

GENUINE MALTESE CIGARETTES
IN THE FOIL BUNDLES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000; PAID-UP, £200,000;
PAID UP RESERVE FUND, £50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agent for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE:

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, £1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANOTSZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) £1s. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE, £1s. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND, £1s. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882, £1s. 940,553.95

For Further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to

BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
Hongkong.

or to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1882. [524]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from the MORTGAGEE to offer for Sale by
Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 24th August, 1882, at TWO O'CLOCK P.M.,
at the Premises.

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY.

Comprising—

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
situate in Staunton Street, Victoria, Hong-
kong, abutting on the North and East side
thereof on Staunton Street, and measuring
thereon 130 feet or thereabouts, on the South
West side thereof on other Part of the
said Lot and measuring thereon 132 feet or
thereabouts, on the North-West side thereof
on Sin Wong Street, and measuring thereon
205 feet or thereabouts, and on the South
East side thereof on Inland Lot No. 94
and, measuring thereon 205 feet or there-
abouts, which said PIECE or PARCEL of
GROUND is Registered in the LAND'S
OFFICE as SECTION A of INLAND LOT
No. 157. Together with the 42 MESS-
AGES thereof for the residue of a term of
994 years.

THE Property will be offered for Sale in 42
Lots and will be Sold subject to the respective
lettings and tenancies thereof and to the
Crown Rent and Covenants payable and to
be performed therefor.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to

BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
Hongkong.

or to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1882. [525]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public
Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 26th August, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the
Premises.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
Registered in the Land's Office as INLAND
LOT No. 205, measuring North-East 105
feet, South on Hollywood Road 27 feet,
North-West 37 feet, South-West 88 feet,
Together with the 2 HOUSES Nos. 97 and
99, Hollywood Road, and Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4,
Ng-Kwai Lane.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1882. [525]

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MARINE LOT No. 65, containing Four
Substantially built HOUSES and Four
Large GRANITE GODOWNS in the Praya
East and 17 CHINESE HOUSES in Queen's
Road East. The above Property will be Sold
in one Lot or in 4 separate Lots of one HOUSE
and 1 GODOWN in a Lot, and the 17 HOUSES
in another Lot.

For Price and Particulars, apply to

LEONG LUEN PO,
or to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [519]

INTERNATIONAL NOVELTY
COMPANY.

KOOLANGSOO, AMOY, (CHINA)
(CLOSE TO THE UNION CHAPEL).

IMPORTERS OF EUROPEAN
AND
AMERICAN NOVELTIES.

CONSISTING OF

TRAVELLING BAGS, FANCY ARTICLES,

TRAVELLING TRUNKS, LADIES'

WORK-BOXES, PENCIL CASES,

WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

CUTLERY, STATIONERY,

ELECTRO-PLATED

GODDS,

&c., &c., &c.

EMILE FRANKUCHEN.

Amoy, 25th July, 1882. [527]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,

the 22nd August, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the
Premises—

By ORDER of the MORTGAGEE,
that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND,
Registered in the Land's Office as INLAND
LOT No. 513, measuring North and South
523 feet, on the East and West sides
523 feet, containing in the whole 2,756 square
feet. Yearly Crown Rent, £28.15.0. Together
with the 4 HOUSES in Queen's Road
West, Nos. 266, 268, 270 and 272.

For Particulars, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1882. [521]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from the MORTGAGEE to offer for Sale by
Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 23rd August, 1882, at TWO O'CLOCK P.M.,
at the Premises.

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY

Comprising—

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
situate in Queen's Road, Victoria, Hong-
kong, abutting on the North side thereof
on the Queen's Road and measuring thereon
175 feet or thereabouts, on the South side
thereof Ground now or formerly in the
possession of Government and measuring
thereon 175 feet, on the East side thereof on
Inland Lot No. 37, and measuring thereon
220 feet, and on the West side thereof on
Inland Lot No. 35, and measuring thereon
220 feet, which said PIECE of GROUND is
Registered in the Land's Office as INLAND
LOT No. 74. Together with the 48 MES-
SESAGES thereof for the residue of a term of
75 years and for the further term of 924
years.

THE Property will be offered for Sale in 48 Lots
and will be Sold subject to the respective
lettings and tenancies thereof and to the
Crown Rent and Covenants payable and to
be performed therefor.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to

BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
Hongkong.

or to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1882. [524]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from the MORTGAGEE to offer for Sale by
Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 24th August, 1882, at TWO O'CLOCK P.M.,
at the Premises.

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY

Comprising—

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
situate in Staunton Street, Victoria, Hong-
kong, abutting on the North and East side
thereof on Staunton Street, and measuring
thereon 130 feet or thereabouts, on the South
West side thereof on other Part of the
said Lot and measuring thereon 132 feet or
thereabouts, on the North-West side thereof
on Sin Wong Street, and measuring thereon
205 feet or thereabouts, and on the South
East side thereof on Inland Lot No. 94
and, measuring thereon 205 feet or there-
abouts, which said PIECE or PARCEL of
GROUND is Registered in the LAND'S
OFFICE as SECTION A of INLAND LOT
No. 157. Together with the 42 MESS-
AGES thereof for the residue of a term of
994 years.

THE Property will be offered for Sale in 42
Lots and will be Sold subject to the respective
lettings and tenancies thereof and to the
Crown Rent and Covenants payable and to
be performed therefor.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to

BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
Hongkong.

or to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1882. [525]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public
Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 26th August, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the
Premises.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
Registered in the Land's Office as INLAND
LOT No. 205, measuring North-East 105
feet, South on Hollywood Road 27 feet,
North-West 37 feet, South-West 88 feet,
Together with the 2 HOUSES Nos. 97 and
99, Hollywood Road, and Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4,
Ng-Kwai Lane.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1882. [525]

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MARINE LOT No. 65, containing Four
Substantially built HOUSES and Four
Large GRANITE GODOWNS in the Praya
East and 17 CHINESE HOUSES in Queen's
Road East. The above Property will be Sold
in one Lot or in 4 separate Lots of one HOUSE
and 1 GODOWN in a Lot, and the 17 HOUSES
in another Lot.

For Price and Particulars, apply to

LEONG LUEN PO,

or to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [519]

INTERNATIONAL NOVELTY
COMPANY.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
SUMMER REQUISITES.
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.
CATHOLIC SOAPS.

BATH BRUSHES AND CLOVES.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

S. E. L. T. Z. O. G. E. N. E. S.
EYE PROTECTORS.
E. A. R. P. L. U. G. S,
FOR USE IN BATHING.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

VIN-SANTE.

FELLOWS SYRUP.

OSGOOD'S INDIAN CHOLAGGOUCE,
&c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS
AERATED WATER'S
MANUFACTURERS.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
ESTABLISHED 1841.

and the world stands in silent astonishment wondering where it will all end. *Mirantur facit et dubio profutine pendit.*

Our former predictions as to the probable course of events in Egypt have proved substantially correct. The Turkish soldiers, there can be little doubt, were refused permission to land in Egypt, and the British quietly waited for reinforcements before proceeding into the interior in pursuit of Arabi and the rebel army. Latest telegrams tell us that the reinforcements have at last landed, and that the attack on Arabi was to commence yesterday, the troops advancing in two divisions, while the fleet bombarded the forts of Aboukir. The result of these combined movements can hardly be doubted. We should imagine that the British forces will outnumber the Egyptian army, and although Arabi has doubtless strengthened his position by every possible means, it is difficult to believe that he can withstand the powerful artillery which will be brought to bear upon the entrenchments, and the admirably equipped and skilfully handled legions of Sir GARNET WOLSELEY. According to a telegram from Alexandria, dated the 20th ulto, Arabi had erected fortifications just opposite Aboukir Bay and upon the Marmudiy fresh water canal. He had also placed a dam in the canal below his position, close to the fortifications, and cut the canal banks above the dam, so as to send the water all along in front of his position. It may also be considered certain that, during the past month, the Egyptian leader has used all other available means of strengthening his position by entrenchments, as it appears not improbable that he may have decided to chance everything on the result of this battle. Looking at the position of Arabi's encampment on the map, it appears as if the British would experience little difficulty in cutting off his communications with the interior, and completely hemming him in between Alexandria on the one side, and Rosetta on the other. Aboukir is situated on the famous bay of that name, directly between these two towns, and unless it turns out that Arabi abandoned his original position and withdrew towards Cairo before the arrival of the British troops, we shall not be surprised to hear before these lines are in print, that the insurrection, so far as the audacious would-be Dictator is concerned, has ended with the conflict at Aboukir. But it is, only, after the extermination of Arabi and his ferocious hordes that the real difficulties of the position will become apparent. And if rumour is to be relied on, the Chinese Government are moving heaven and earth to get her army and fleet in fighting order. We can only wait for the course of events. An influential Mandarin assured us a few months ago that war between China and Japan was inevitable during the present summer. Everything tends to the belief that our friend will prove a true prophet. And who can foresee how it will all end?

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 p.m. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before Five O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1882.

Nor for many years past has the political horizon looked so black and threatening, as at present. Dangerous elements are at work in Europe, Africa, and Asia which may at any hour create a conflagration likely to spread throughout the whole world. A few short weeks ago and scarcely a ripple disturbed the tranquil ocean of European politics; not a disquieting thought, apart from the desperate condition of Ireland, ruffled the staid demeanour of the English Government in their foreign relations. The peace-at-any-price politicians appeared quite in the ascendant, and it was, hoped, apparently with good reason, that the whole attention of Parliament would be directed to settling the Irish difficulties. And then what at first appeared a mere local difference between the Khedive of Egypt and his unruly subjects suddenly developed itself into an international question of the highest importance. The unscrupulous audacity of one man, Arabi Pasha, has brought Europe to the verge of a general war, a terrible contingency which can only be avoided by the attitude which Great Britain may assume when the Egyptian Question is ripe for final settlement. The first hostile step taken by England in the bombardment of Alexandria, and the successful magnet in which that enterprise was carried out, have clearly shown that the supremacy of the great naval power which has ruled the sea for centuries, is more than a tradition of the past; and that, although continental journals may laugh and jeer at Britain's military system and feeble army, the only nation that ever stayed the lightning power of the all-conquering Napoleon, is as much to be feared now in the field of battle as when the veterans of the Old Guard were broken and scattered by the invincible infantry of Wellington, or when the flower of Russia's chivalry on the bloody field of Inkermann melted like snow in summer before the terrible charge of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL's "long red line" of killed warriors. The general impression in Europe prior to the bombardment of Alexandria, would appear to have been that Britain was merely threatening, without the slightest intention of carrying out her threats. The decisive action taken, when all hopes of peaceful negotiations, including the end desired had failed, and the results of letting loose the dogs of war in the land of the Mamelukes have opened the eyes of the world to the fact that Britain is quite prepared for all eventualities,

sular forces and to take possession of the King's castle, if we entered the Gulf of Kwo Kwa with several men-of-war and proceeded to bombard the coast places one after another, while simultaneously two regiments of infantry and two battalions of artillery advanced upon Soul. Yet even such a measure might not be a complete solution of the difficulty. Supposing that we gain the victory in the contest and make the King-prisoner, what terms shall we demand as the price of peace? Subsequent to our conquest, what will be the universal popular feeling in Corea towards us? How will the conditions of the intercourse between the two countries be changed? Will China remain neutral during the struggle? If she should render assistance to Corea, trouble must arise anew between Japan and her. Shall we then go to war with the Middle Kingdom, also? What advantage will Russia take of the opportunity offered her in the strife? What measures shall we adopt with regard to that power? Until we have carefully considered all these questions, we can neither devise any perfect plan nor foresee the end of the hostility. Should we fondly confine our thoughts to the present emergency only, regardless of future consequences, and equip an expedition in the belief that when brought face to face with a number of our men-of-war, and some thousands of our powerful troops, the Coreans will promptly lay down their arms and surrender, and that thus we shall be able to gain our object by humiliating them, without even fleshing our swords, then our cause is as hopeless as that of those who expect to conquer fortune by the boasting of their soldiery."

Doubtless the advice contained in the above extracts was carried out. A peaceful solution of the difficulty having been found impossible, the Japanese have sent an armed expedition into Corea. And if rumour is to be relied on, the Chinese Government are moving heaven and earth to get her army and fleet in fighting order. We can only wait for the course of events.

An influential Mandarin assured us a few months ago that war between China and Japan was inevitable during the present summer. Everything tends to the belief that our friend will prove a true prophet. And who can foresee how it will all end?

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 18th August.
THE WAR IN EGYPT.
ANNUAL TO BE BOMBARDED.

The British attack will commence on Sunday.

The first division, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, has been ordered to embark for Aboukir, whence it will advance on Arabi's position. The second division will co-operate by Railhead, and the fleet will bombard the forts.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The departure of the O. & O. steamer *Gaelic* for San Francisco, via Yokohama, is postponed till Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m.

We observe that the Admiralty have decided to dispose of the *Resistance*, an ironclad of the old type, as she is considered not worth repairing.

We note from the *Gazette* that the Government have reasons for believing that Kiang-chow is infected with cholera. Vessels arriving from that port must therefore immediately fly the quarantine flag, and abide by the regulations laid down by the Order-in-Council.

We note from home papers that the eldest son of a Norfolk baronet is about to enlist as a private soldier in a Line regiment, with the full consent of his father. This young man, having failed by a few marks to pass from the Militia into the Line, has determined to try whether he cannot obtain a commission by other means than competition.

The London and Provincial Fire Insurance Company, Limited, of which concern Messrs. Adamson, Holt, & Co. are agents in this Colony, apparently offers most tangible inducements to insurers. The subscribed capital is one million pounds sterling, and as the gentlemen forming the Directorate are all well known in the commercial world, the stability of the company is beyond all question. The London and Provincial Fire Insurance Company undertakes risks against loss or damage by fire in all parts of the world, and at the lowest rates which have yet come under our observation. A company which will undertake risks on nearly all kinds of tradesmen's stocks, &c., at an average rate of two shillings per cent, and on ordinary household furniture, including pictures, glass, prints, &c., &c., at a similar rate, cannot fail to receive substantial support from insurers. There are several clauses in the London and Provincial Company's printed conditions which should prove extra inducements.

For instance, property may be insured for a shorter period than one year on equitable terms, which, in many cases, would be a great advantage. In the cases of property set on fire by lightning, and loss or damage caused by the explosion of coal gas in a building, not forming any part of gas works, the company holds itself responsible. A capital feature is also the allowance of fifteen days' grace for the renewal of all annual policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the insured has declared his intention not to renew. And lastly, all claims are settled with liberality and promptitude. The enterprise of the London and Provincial Fire Insurance Company, Limited, merits success.

THOMAS WALSH, the Fenian, arrested in connection with the seizure of arms and ammunition in Clerkenwell, has been committed for trial on charges of treason and felony.

THE *Gaelic* came out of the Cosmopolitan Dock to-day, the *Volga* taking her place. The *Volga* goes into Aberdeen Dock this afternoon, and the *Penedo* will dock at Kowloon to-night.

We hear that while a number of ponies, sent over by Mr. Kennedy of the Horse Repository, were being landed yesterday from a junk, at Stone-cutters' Island, one of the animals slipped and fell from the jetty into the junk, breaking its back.

We hear from Vienna that a deluge of rain has occurred in Bohemia, and that the destruction of property and crops is incalculable. The bodies of forty-seven persons, who were drowned, have been recovered. A large part of the harvest in Bohemia is destroyed.

ANOTHER live case. We note that Mr. Bradlaugh and three other defendants connected with the publication of the *Free Thinker*, have been committed for trial on a charge of publishing blasphemous libels. Mr. Bradlaugh was subsequently admitted to bail in £100.

YESTERDAY evening the dead body of a Chinaman, aged about 30, was found among the rocks at the back of Ap-ki-chau, Island, where it had apparently been cast up by the waves. Death is supposed to have resulted from drowning. An inquest has been ordered for this afternoon.

ARABI PASHA is evidently a genius. A telegram from Alexandria, dated the 21st ult., states that the native official report of the bombardment sent out by Arabi contained the astonishing information that eight British ironclads were sunk, two burned, and four captured, and that the latter would be brought to Cairo. The Egyptian leader would make a capital reporter for the *China Mail*.

THE *Amoy Gazette* bears that numerous and daring robberies have taken place during the past week from various foreign residences on the island of Kulangsu. Mr. Paton's house was entered between the hours of two and three on the morning of the 14th through the bedroom window, and a quantity of lady's and children's wearing apparel stolen. The thieves had evidently been disturbed, as a large bundle of clothing was found in the garden.

SAYS the San Francisco *Call* of the 11th ulto:— Two boxes containing about 350 pounds of tobacco and another box containing peppermint were discovered and seized on board the British steamer *Cairngorm* yesterday by Custom Inspectors. United States Measurer Hooper yesterday commenced the work of measuring her dimensions with a view to discovering whether or not she exceeded her passenger-carrying capacity on the recent trip from Hongkong to this city. A report was yesterday filed charging the vessel with having her berths illegally arranged. The unloading of the cargo will commence today.

TELEGRAPHIC intelligence has been received that the new steamer *Hyuan* for the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Company, has been ordered to embark for Aboukir, whence it will advance on Arabi's position. The second division will co-operate by Railhead, and the fleet will bombard the forts.

We note from the *Gazette* that the Government have reasons for believing that Kiang-chow is infected with cholera. Vessels arriving from that port must therefore immediately fly the quarantine flag, and abide by the regulations laid down by the Order-in-Council.

We note from home papers that the eldest son of a Norfolk baronet is about to enlist as a private soldier in a Line regiment, with the full consent of his father. This young man, having failed by a few marks to pass from the Militia into the Line, has determined to try whether he cannot obtain a commission by other means than competition.

The London and Provincial Fire Insurance Company, Limited, of which concern Messrs. Adamson, Holt, & Co. are agents in this Colony, apparently offers most tangible inducements to insurers. The subscribed capital is one million pounds sterling, and as the gentlemen forming the Directorate are all well known in the commercial world, the stability of the company is beyond all question. The London and Provincial Fire Insurance Company undertakes risks against loss or damage by fire in all parts of the world, and at the lowest rates which have yet come under our observation. A company which will undertake risks on nearly all kinds of tradesmen's stocks, &c., at an average rate of two shillings per cent, and on ordinary household furniture, including pictures, glass, prints, &c., &c., at a similar rate, cannot fail to receive substantial support from insurers. There are several clauses in the London and Provincial Company's printed conditions which should prove extra inducements.

For instance, property may be insured for a shorter period than one year on equitable terms, which, in many cases, would be a great advantage. In the cases of property set on fire by lightning, and loss or damage caused by the explosion of coal gas in a building, not forming any part of gas works, the company holds itself responsible. A capital feature is also the allowance of fifteen days' grace for the renewal of all annual policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the insured has declared his intention not to renew. And lastly, all claims are settled with liberality and promptitude. The enterprise of the London and Provincial Fire Insurance Company, Limited, merits success.

WE extract the following paragraph from the *British Mail* for July:—It is stated by *Nature* that the telegraph is making rapid way in China. The Shanghai-Tientsin line has been working now for a few months, and a line is being constructed in the south between Canton and Hongkong—a distance of about 100 miles. The first section is to connect Canton, which is practically the commercial capital of China, with the frontier of British Kowloon, situated opposite the town of Victoria. After some consideration it has been decided that a land-line is preferable to a submarine cable, as it will be more economical, and the latter also would seriously interfere with the enormous junk traffic and fishing operations in the estuary of the Canton river. It is interesting to remark that this line is purely a private undertaking of a company of Chinese merchants in Canton, who, doubtless, want to be on a level with their brethren in the north in rapidity of communication with the markets of the world. The line, as above stated, will be present terminals on the confines of British territory. It seems hardly credible—but the fact is stated in the *Hongkong Journal*—that opposition is made by the British authorities to the further construction of the line, and especially to the cable across the harbour necessary to connect Kowloon with Hongkong, unless it is constructed by a British company. This illiberal demand seems also illogical and unfair, because one of the telegraphic cables between Hongkong and the outer world belongs to a foreign company, the Danish Great Northern Telegraph Company.

ONLY the other day, says a contemporary, M. Ferdinand de Lesseps was telling Europe that upon the first speaking of the British guns at Alexandria the Suez Canal would be closed. So it is, perhaps. The prophecy has been partially fulfilled so far, but in a very different way to what the great island-maker meant. A British Admiral prudently forbade British vessels entering the channel until the navigation was safe. Hereupon, De Lesseps the lesser, i.e. M. Victor—a gentleman about whose existence the world was something forgetful—shall we say, incognitum?—dons the purple, and imperially holds the purple, and imperially holds

may be very good; as commercial administrators they may be excellent; as company promoters they may be superlative, but as statesmen and international lawyers we fear they cut very poor figures. If M. Ferdinand's political tirades were childish and absurd, this protest of M. Victor's puts them quite in the shade. Probably a more amusing, or ridiculous document was never penned by any—well, shall we say—public man; it positively excites compassion. Even in France, where the name of De Lesseps is worthily held in reverence, it has not been allowed to pass without criticism—of no very flattering character either: here it only awakens laughter or compassion. Incidentally it may be worth noting that not one of M. de Lesseps' great projects are original; all alike, without exception, having been proposed by earlier engineers.

THIS Vienna journals contain details of the suicide of two young Frenchwomen under romantic circumstances. One was Madlle. Marie Damain, a niece of Madlle. Hortense and Elise Damain, both well known on the Paris stage; the other, Madlle. Aline Renneville, her friend, who had been travelling with her for the last eighteen months, and, being devotedly attached to her, also committed suicide not to survive her. Madlle. Damain performed in small pieces at different private houses the two winters she spent in Vienna, and amongst others at the French Embassy. One of her many admirers was a young Count, an officer in the army, between whom and Madlle. Damain relations of intimacy were contracted. Marriage was contemplated by the unfortunate girl, and the young Count honourably by her, but was not of age, and his family were strongly opposed to the match. The *Amoy* was broken of some months ago, and in October last Madlle. Damain gave birth to a child at Morrison Hill yesterday, in ground not set apart for a cemetery. A surface hole had been dug, and the body simply covered up. Inspector Baker said it was not the first body that had been buried at Morrison Hill lately, one having been discovered in nearly the same place ten days ago in a very decomposed state. The place was about 100 yards from the Wanchai Bakery, and about the same distance from the houses on Morrison Hill, and the efflux from the body where found would be easily felt by people walking in the roads, and also by those living on Morrison Hill.

A COOLIE was fined \$25 or six weeks' hard labor this morning by Mr. Wodehouse for burying the corpse of a Chinese child at Morrison Hill yesterday, in ground not set apart for a cemetery. A surface hole had been dug, and the body simply covered up. Inspector Baker said it was not the first body that had been buried at Morrison Hill lately, one having been discovered in nearly the same place ten days ago in a very decomposed state. The place was about 100 yards from the Wanchai Bakery, and about the same distance from the houses on Morrison Hill, and the efflux from the body where found would be easily felt by people walking in the roads, and also by those living on Morrison Hill.

AN estimate of the large profits derived from the Tsz Fa lottery swindle may be formed from the fact, that a tailor who was fined \$100 or three months' hard labor by Mr. Wodehouse at the Police Court this morning for selling the tickets to a great crowd in the public street on the 6th instant, paid the fine, or had it paid for him by the lottery people. In our issue of Saturday we recommended the adoption of severe measures to suppress this form of public gambling, which has attained very large dimensions in the Colony, and hope the authorities will succeed in eradicating it, or at least keeping it within narrow limits. Imprisonment, without the option of a fine, would seem to be the more effectual course to adopt with the Tsz Fa people.

MR. OTTO HUCH, Chief Officer of the German bark *Prinsess & Amara*, was up before Captain Thomsett this morning for being drunk and unable to take care of himself yesterday. Indian Constable No. 548 found the defendant drunk in Queen's Road East, about 1:45 p.m., and the proctor, Captain Thomsett, inflicted a heavier fine than usual in such cases, namely \$5 or ten days' imprisonment, and Mr. Huch was ordered by the Magistrate to be taken on board his ship where the fine was to be collected.

WE extract the following paragraph from the *British Mail* for July:—It is stated by *Nature* that the telegraph is making rapid way in China. The Shanghai-Tientsin line has been working now for a few months, and a line is being constructed in the south between Canton and Hongkong—a distance of about 100 miles. The first section is to connect Canton, which is practically the commercial capital of China, with the frontier of British Kowloon, situated opposite the town of Victoria. After some consideration it has been decided that a land-line is preferable to a submarine cable, as it will be more economical, and the latter also would seriously interfere with the enormous junk traffic and fishing operations in the estuary of the Canton river. It is interesting to remark that this line is purely a private undertaking of a company of Chinese merchants in Canton, who, doubtless, want to be on a level with their brethren in the north in rapidity of communication with the markets of the world. The line, as above stated, will be present terminals on the confines of British territory. It seems hardly credible—but the fact is stated in the *Hongkong Journal*—that opposition is made by the British authorities to the further construction of the line, and especially to the cable across the harbour necessary to connect Kowloon with Hongkong, unless it is constructed by a British company. This illiberal demand seems also illogical and unfair, because one of the telegraphic cables between Hongkong and the outer world belongs to a foreign company, the Danish Great Northern Telegraph Company.

THE Revenue cruiser *Fet Hoo*, Captain Booth, arrived yesterday, the 15th instant, from Swatow. The Swedish brig *Krystina Nilsson* was sold yesterday at auction for \$4,400, and the German bark

AMERICAN MAIL.

We take the following telegraphic items, relating to Egyptian affairs, and other matters of general interest, from our San Francisco cables received by the steamship *Hector*; Captain H. Davison, which arrived in harbour this morning:

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th. Although on Saturday night there was no alarm of an attack by Arabi's army, there was something like a panic. Some German sailors, who were protecting the German hospital, in which are many sick under the care of the German Sisterhood, hurried through the town on a false alarm that the enemy was approaching. When challenged by our pickets they foolishly crouched down and gave no answer. Our men thinking they were intruders fired, and the Germans believing the same of us, replied. For a time the scene was one of wild confusion. The Germans ran through the town. Our alarm signals were sounded all along the line. Everybody turned out thinking that the city was attacked. The only casualty of the night was that of Lieutenant Apin of the *Hector*, who shot himself by the accidental discharge of his revolver.

The Khedive has authorized the issue of a proclamation that the English Admiral being charged by permission of the Khedive with the duty of maintaining order in Alexandria, orders that all persons, European or native, caught firing houses shall be shot, and all plunderers arrested in the act shall be punished for the first offence, and shot if caught repeating it.

LONDON, July 17th. The latest news yesterday afternoon from Alexandria was that Arabi Pasha has 6,000 in army, 36 guns, 600 cavalry, one rocket gun, and one Gatling battery. He also has a large body of irregulars. Order very loosely kept, and he was obliged yesterday to shoot twenty Bedouins for robbing his soldiers of the plunder they had taken at Alexandria.

A Constantinople dispatch states that Count Corti is strongly opposed to the Anglo-French control system in Egypt. The representative of the Czar is by no means kindly disposed toward the law of Egyptian liquidation which was established under the auspices of Sir Rivers Wilson, and to which Russia and the United States were the last who somewhat reluctantly gave their consent to its enactment. Baron Hirschfeld, the German representative, is known to favor unrestricted military intervention by Turkey. This is again quite an opposite idea to that of Marquis de Noailles, and is against the grain of the traditional policy of France.

Baron Colice, the Austrian Ambassador, is in favor of breaking out of the Nile mud bank into which the European diplomatic craft was buried.

CALCUTTA, July 17th. The last mail steamer sailed with 1,500 European tents and a large quantity of military stores on board for Suez.

SIMLA, July 17th. The English and French men-of-war in Suez have orders to protect Austrian and German caravans.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th. The ironclads *Minotaur*, *Sultan* and *Temeraire* arrived off Aboukir to prevent Arabi Pasha from cutting the dykes. The white flag was hoisted directly the ships appeared.

ALDERSHOT, July 17th. A battalion of the Munster Fusiliers has been ordered to sail for Malta to-day.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th. The *Northumbrian* with 700 men, *Tamar* with ninety-one marines, and the *Salamis* and *Agamemnon*, also with marines, arrived here. The marines will be landed at Gabarit, and two regiments of men will land at Ramleh.

PARIS, July 17th. The Cabinet Council has resolved to accept the invitation to protect the Suez Canal jointly with England.

MARSEILLES, July 17th. Six French transports have been ordered to get ready to embark troops.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th. The immediate equipment of troops going to Egypt is ordered, and all officers absent on furlough are ordered to rejoin their commands.

CONSTITUTION, July 17th. It has transpired that Lord Dufferin has had an interview with the Sultan of a very cordial character. The Sultan appeared willing to send troops to Egypt, but stated that certain difficulties appeared in the conditions. He believed the Sultan is on the whole, in favor of the project of sending Turkish troops to Egypt, but still undecided. The Sultan will give an audience to General Wallace, United States Minister, tomorrow.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th. Intelligence has been received from Cairo to the effect that the police decline to permit Arabi Pasha to enter the city.

Five Bedouin chiefs came in and swore allegiance to the Khedive.

Refugees from Cairo report that a holy war is being proclaimed, and that Europeans are being massacred in Tanta, Mansourah and Sengirah. The Consul has been killed at the latter place.

Arabi Pasha has cut the telegraph wire, which connected him with the Palace, and by which the Ministry constantly communicated with him. The Khedive has found an officer who is willing to undertake to carry the degree for Arabi Pasha's dismissal to his camp.

There is a report that eighty Europeans have been massacred at Marrah, and another prevails in the provinces.

It is stated that orders have been received from home enjoining the British to content themselves with maintaining order. A large number of Arabs are returning from the country.

Arabi Pasha has appointed Ali Jerome, a notorious Anglo-phobe, to the command of the Suez Canal.

Yesterday morning the sailors drew up close to their Gatling guns, and the marines were ordered to get ready for an attack. Some scouts had sent word that Arabi Pasha was coming. The English sailors communicated with the Americans, and asked them to get ready and be prepared. The scum at the Palace of Justice and at the American Consulate were prepared, and having got all their ammunition ready, waited for a signal. They waited until nine o'clock, when they heard the alarm was false. Plenty of mules have been landed for field batteries, which have also been landed, so that our force is ready to move at a moment's notice.

A large number of people are returning ashore. Arabi's troops are said to be about fifteen miles from Port Said, and it is also reported that there are some troops near Suez.

During the alarm on Saturday night 150 Bedouins, at the Gibaniz gate fled before the attack of two Midshipmen and twelve sailors.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th. General Stone rode yesterday afternoon six miles in the direction of Arabi Pasha's camp, but saw nothing of his army.

The Khedive has received notice that a large number of Bedouins have collected three miles from the railway gate, which is opposite a weak point in our defences.

PORT SAID, July 17th. There are an immense number of refugees. Many women and children are expected to-day. The Europeans are imperfectly armed with revolvers and sporting guns.

They fear that they will be attacked by a large force of Bedouins, which, it is stated, are assembling in the desert. There also are 1,500 Arabs at Fort Guelm, six miles hence, throwing up earthworks. Three British, four French, two Italian, and one Spanish men-of-war are in the harbor. The Governor is loyal to the Khedive, but the Egyptian Colonel who commands 250 men here is suspected.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th. Lieutenant Jackson, who was wounded in the attacks on the forts, is dead.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th. Several fresh fires occurred last night.

The troops from the steamer *Temeraire* are disembarking, and this will raise the British force ashore to 6,000 men. The war steamer *Hector* has intercepted two regiments going to Port Said from Cyprus, and ordered them to Alexandria.

Four sailors and two of the Khedive's guards rode to Kafir El Dwar (south of Alexandria) last night and reconnoitred Arabi's out-posts.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th. Paul Pasha, the military commander of Alexandria, is found to have personally engaged in looting and arson.

The Austrian Consul is the only foreign diplomat who has thought it necessary to quit Alexandria. He has gone to Port Said.

Dervish Pasha states that he had sent fifteen telegrams to Constantinople for troops, and all were unanswered.

The Egyptian *Gazette* was published to-day. It is a native newspaper, started under the control of the British authorities.

The reconnoitring party of sailors and members of the Khedive's guard, previously referred to, penetrated to within three hundred yards of Arabi Pasha's lines. They found the report concerning the dangerous proximity of a force of Bedouins untrue.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th. Arabi Pasha's army is strongly posted. All the Bedouins lately hovering around the city have disappeared. Arabi Pasha has written a reply to the Khedive's demands a long letter, which the Khedive declares unsatisfactory. Arabi says he did not intend to make war, but as the Powers are determined to force an attack, he considers it better to fight at once. He expresses willingness to come to Alexandria, if the Khedive will induce the English fleet and troops to withdraw. If the Khedive cannot do this, Arabi recommends him to send a Minister to his camp to discuss the situation.

Rafiq Pasha, President of the Ministry of Turkey, wrote a letter to Seymour, stating the preparations which Arabi was making were against the will of the Khedive and the Government; that Arabi Pasha had been ordered to suspend them; that the Khedive had decided to dismiss him, but that the danger of a repetition at Cairo and elsewhere of the fatal disaster at Alexandria had induced the Khedive to temporarily defer the publication of his declaration.

The International Tribunal and Post Office have been re-established. One hotel is opened, and victualls are arriving from the country. The streets from the Custom House to the Grand Square are cleared from ruins and made passable for carriages. Dangerous houses were demolished with dynamite.

It is reported that two British sentries were shot last night by Arabs armed with Remington rifles.

During the reconnaissance yesterday, Arabi's troops were found entrenched, but seemed to lack proper implements.

ROTOR, July 17th.

A telegram from Cairo says 750 Europeans, mostly Italians, with Italian Consul and an escort of forty soldiers, left on Saturday. The German residents and German Consul left on Friday.

The German Consul, with 300 Germans and Austrians, proceeded safely on a special train, placed at his disposal by the Egyptian authorities, from Cairo to Ismailia. Their property was sent by the Suez Canal to Port Said.

LONDON, July 17th.

A telegram from Cairo says 750 Europeans, mostly Italians, with Italian Consul and an escort of forty soldiers, left on Saturday. The German residents and German Consul left on Friday.

It is stated that the Government has informed ship-owners that it will not need to hire any more transports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

There was an attempt last evening to set fire to St. Mark's buildings, the headquarters of the Americans in Alexandria.

The German Consul, with 300 Germans and Austrians, proceeded safely on a special train, placed at his disposal by the Egyptian authorities, from Cairo to Ismailia. Their property was sent by the Suez Canal to Port Said.

LONDON, July 17th.

A telegram from Cairo says 750 Europeans, mostly Italians, with Italian Consul and an escort of forty soldiers, left on Saturday. The German residents and German Consul left on Friday.

It is stated that the Government has informed ship-owners that it will not need to hire any more transports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

A telegram from Cairo says 750 Europeans, mostly Italians, with Italian Consul and an escort of forty soldiers, left on Saturday. The German residents and German Consul left on Friday.

It is stated that the Government has informed ship-owners that it will not need to hire any more transports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

A telegram from Cairo says 750 Europeans, mostly Italians, with Italian Consul and an escort of forty soldiers, left on Saturday. The German residents and German Consul left on Friday.

It is stated that the Government has informed ship-owners that it will not need to hire any more transports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

A telegram from Cairo says 750 Europeans, mostly Italians, with Italian Consul and an escort of forty soldiers, left on Saturday. The German residents and German Consul left on Friday.

It is stated that the Government has informed ship-owners that it will not need to hire any more transports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

A telegram from Cairo says 750 Europeans, mostly Italians, with Italian Consul and an escort of forty soldiers, left on Saturday. The German residents and German Consul left on Friday.

It is stated that the Government has informed ship-owners that it will not need to hire any more transports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

A telegram from Cairo says 750 Europeans, mostly Italians, with Italian Consul and an escort of forty soldiers, left on Saturday. The German residents and German Consul left on Friday.

It is stated that the Government has informed ship-owners that it will not need to hire any more transports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

A telegram from Cairo says 750 Europeans, mostly Italians, with Italian Consul and an escort of forty soldiers, left on Saturday. The German residents and German Consul left on Friday.

It is stated that the Government has informed ship-owners that it will not need to hire any more transports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

A telegram from Cairo says 750 Europeans, mostly Italians, with Italian Consul and an escort of forty soldiers, left on Saturday. The German residents and German Consul left on Friday.

It is stated that the Government has informed ship-owners that it will not need to hire any more transports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

A telegram from Cairo says 750 Europeans, mostly Italians, with Italian Consul and an escort of forty soldiers, left on Saturday. The German residents and German Consul left on Friday.

It is stated that the Government has informed ship-owners that it will not need to hire any more transports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

A telegram from Cairo says 750 Europeans, mostly Italians, with Italian Consul and an escort of forty soldiers, left on Saturday. The German residents and German Consul left on Friday.

It is stated that the Government has informed ship-owners that it will not need to hire any more transports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

A telegram from Cairo says 750 Europeans, mostly Italians, with Italian Consul and an escort of forty soldiers, left on Saturday. The German residents and German Consul left on Friday.

It is stated that the Government has informed ship-owners that it will not need to hire any more transports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

A telegram from Cairo says 750 Europeans, mostly Italians, with Italian Consul and an escort of forty soldiers, left on Saturday. The German residents and German Consul left on Friday.

It is stated that the Government has informed ship-owners that it will not need to hire any more transports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

A telegram from Cairo says 750 Europeans, mostly Italians, with Italian Consul and an escort of forty soldiers, left on Saturday. The German residents and German Consul left on Friday.

It is stated that the Government has informed ship-owners that it will not need to hire any more transports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

A telegram from Cairo says 750 Europeans, mostly Italians, with Italian Consul and an escort of forty soldiers, left on Saturday. The German residents and German Consul left on Friday.

It is stated that the Government has informed ship-owners that it will not need to hire any more transports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

A telegram from Cairo says 750 Europeans, mostly Italians, with Italian Consul and an escort of forty soldiers, left on Saturday. The German residents and German Consul left on Friday.

It is stated that the Government has informed ship-owners that it will not need to hire any more transports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

A telegram from Cairo says 750 Europeans, mostly Italians, with Italian Consul and an escort of forty soldiers, left on Saturday. The German residents and German Consul left on Friday.

It is stated that the Government has informed ship-owners that it will not need to hire any more transports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

A telegram from Cairo says 750 Europeans, mostly Italians, with Italian Consul and an escort of forty soldiers, left on Saturday. The German residents and German Consul left on Friday.

It is stated that the Government has informed ship-owners that it will not need to hire any more transports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

A telegram from Cairo says 750 Europeans, mostly Italians, with Italian Consul and an escort of forty soldiers, left on Saturday. The German residents and German Consul left on Friday.

It is stated that the Government has informed ship-owners that it will not need to hire any more transports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

A telegram from Cairo says 750 Europeans, mostly Italians, with Italian Consul and an escort of forty soldiers, left on Saturday. The German residents and German Consul left on Friday.

It is stated that the Government has informed ship-owners that it will not need to hire any more transports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

A telegram from Cairo says 750 Europeans, mostly Italians, with Italian Consul and an escort of forty soldiers, left on Saturday. The German residents and German Consul left on Friday.

It is stated that the Government has informed ship-owners that it will not need to hire any more transports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17th.

A telegram from Cairo says 750 Europeans, mostly Italians, with Italian Consul and an escort of forty soldiers, left on Saturday. The German residents and German Cons

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1882.

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

4 o'clock p.m.

Banks are very firm at an increase of one point, small sales having been put through; there are still buyers at the higher rate. Chinese Insurances have risen to \$250 per share, an increase of \$5 since Saturday; business has been done, and more shares are wanted. China Sugars have changed hands at quotation for cash, and shares are on the market on above terms. A small business has been done in Luzons. No other stocks require special mention.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—130 per cent premium, ex div. buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,625 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,575 per share, ex div. sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share, ex div.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$80 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 870 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$250 per share, sales and buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1025 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$320 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—50 per cent premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$28 per share premium, ex div.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$106 per share, ex div., buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—par, sales.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$192 per share, sales and sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent premium.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$129 per share, sales.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$145 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$60 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—11 per cent prem. ex. int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—24 per cent prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand 3/9

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/9

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9

Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/9

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand 4/79

Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/82

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T.T. 224

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T. 224

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight 72

Private, 30 days' sight 73

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MELWA per picul, \$620

(Allowance, Taels 56.)

OLD MELWA per picul, \$680

(Allowance, Taels 56.)

New Patna (first choice) per chest, \$592

New Patna (bottom) per chest, \$595

Old Patna (bottom) per chest, \$563

New Benares (without choice) per chest, \$5672

New Benares (bottom) per chest, \$570

PERSIAN per picul, \$410

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & Co's REGISTRY.)

YESTERDAY.

Barometer—P.M. 30.024

Thermometer—P.M. 72

Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 72

Thermometer—P.M. (Dry bulb) 70

To-day.

Barometer—A.M. 30.038

Thermometer—A.M. 72

Thermometer—A.M. (Wet bulb) 72

Thermometer—A.M. (Dry bulb) 70

Thermometer—Minimum (overnight) 78

The British steamship *Bentoli* reports left Saigon on the 16th instant. Had fine weather throughout.

The German steamship *China* reports left Swatow on the 18th instant. The first part had fresh breeze and squalls with rain. The latter part had strong S. Westerly winds with very hard squalls and much rain, with heavy sea.

The British steamship *Thales* reports left Foochow on the 17th instant. Had light variable winds and fine weather. Left Amoy on the 18th. Had fresh Southerly to S.W. winds with heavy rain. Left Swatow on the 19th. Had fresh S.S.W. winds with heavy squalls and rain. In Foochow the steamships *Norden*, *Hae-shin*, and *Bowen*. In Amoy the steamships *Fernwood*, *Christibrooke*, *Ajith*, and Co.'s steamer *Yokohama*. In Swatow the steamships *Chifoo* and *Vientain*.

The British steamship *Douglas* reports left Newcastle on the 1st instant, and experienced light S.E. winds and fine weather to the Equator. The latter part of the voyage had variable winds with thick squally weather. Anchored in the Ly-ee-moon Pass at midnight on the 20th instant. At the time the *Douglas* left Newcastle, 60 to 70,000 tons of shipping were waiting there to load coals. Having been detained about two months owing to strikes among the coal miners.

The British steamship *Belvoir* reports left San Francisco on the 22nd July at 3:25 p.m., thence to Marianid had light to fresh variable winds and foggy weather. From Marianid to Yokohama had light variable winds and calms. Arrived at Yokohama on the 10th instant at 6:55 p.m., having made the passage in 18 days, 9 hours, and 38 minutes. Sailed from Yokohama on the 14th inst. at 6:26 a.m. Thence to Turnabout had moderate to fresh S.E. winds and fine weather. From Turnabout to port had fresh to strong Southerly winds and heavy squalls of wind and rain with rough S.W. sea. Arrived in Hongkong on the 21st at 7:50 a.m., 7 days, 3 hours, and 1 minute on the passage.

The British steamship *Belvoir* reports left San Francisco on the 22nd July at 3:25 p.m., thence to Marianid had light to fresh variable winds and foggy weather. From Marianid to Yokohama had light variable winds and calms. Arrived at Yokohama on the 10th instant at 6:55 p.m., having made the passage in 18 days, 9 hours, and 38 minutes. Sailed from Yokohama on the 14th inst. at 6:26 a.m. Thence to Turnabout had moderate to fresh S.E. winds and fine weather. From Turnabout to port had fresh to strong Southerly winds and heavy squalls of wind and rain with rough S.W. sea. Arrived in Hongkong on the 21st at 7:50 a.m., 7 days, 3 hours, and 1 minute on the passage.

The British steamship *Belvoir* reports left San Francisco on the 22nd July at 3:25 p.m., thence to Marianid had light to fresh variable winds and foggy weather. From Marianid to Yokohama had light variable winds and calms. Arrived at Yokohama on the 10th instant at 6:55 p.m., having made the passage in 18 days, 9 hours, and 38 minutes. Sailed from Yokohama on the 14th inst. at 6:26 a.m. Thence to Turnabout had moderate to fresh S.E. winds and fine weather. From Turnabout to port had fresh to strong Southerly winds and heavy squalls of wind and rain with rough S.W. sea. Arrived in Hongkong on the 21st at 7:50 a.m., 7 days, 3 hours, and 1 minute on the passage.

The British steamship *Belvoir* reports left San Francisco on the 22nd July at 3:25 p.m., thence to Marianid had light to fresh variable winds and foggy weather. From Marianid to Yokohama had light variable winds and calms. Arrived at Yokohama on the 10th instant at 6:55 p.m., having made the passage in 18 days, 9 hours, and 38 minutes. Sailed from Yokohama on the 14th inst. at 6:26 a.m. Thence to Turnabout had moderate to fresh S.E. winds and fine weather. From Turnabout to port had fresh to strong Southerly winds and heavy squalls of wind and rain with rough S.W. sea. Arrived in Hongkong on the 21st at 7:50 a.m., 7 days, 3 hours, and 1 minute on the passage.

The British steamship *Belvoir* reports left San Francisco on the 22nd July at 3:25 p.m., thence to Marianid had light to fresh variable winds and foggy weather. From Marianid to Yokohama had light variable winds and calms. Arrived at Yokohama on the 10th instant at 6:55 p.m., having made the passage in 18 days, 9 hours, and 38 minutes. Sailed from Yokohama on the 14th inst. at 6:26 a.m. Thence to Turnabout had moderate to fresh S.E. winds and fine weather. From Turnabout to port had fresh to strong Southerly winds and heavy squalls of wind and rain with rough S.W. sea. Arrived in Hongkong on the 21st at 7:50 a.m., 7 days, 3 hours, and 1 minute on the passage.

The British steamship *Belvoir* reports left San Francisco on the 22nd July at 3:25 p.m., thence to Marianid had light to fresh variable winds and foggy weather. From Marianid to Yokohama had light variable winds and calms. Arrived at Yokohama on the 10th instant at 6:55 p.m., having made the passage in 18 days, 9 hours, and 38 minutes. Sailed from Yokohama on the 14th inst. at 6:26 a.m. Thence to Turnabout had moderate to fresh S.E. winds and fine weather. From Turnabout to port had fresh to strong Southerly winds and heavy squalls of wind and rain with rough S.W. sea. Arrived in Hongkong on the 21st at 7:50 a.m., 7 days, 3 hours, and 1 minute on the passage.

The British steamship *Belvoir* reports left San Francisco on the 22nd July at 3:25 p.m., thence to Marianid had light to fresh variable winds and foggy weather. From Marianid to Yokohama had light variable winds and calms. Arrived at Yokohama on the 10th instant at 6:55 p.m., having made the passage in 18 days, 9 hours, and 38 minutes. Sailed from Yokohama on the 14th inst. at 6:26 a.m. Thence to Turnabout had moderate to fresh S.E. winds and fine weather. From Turnabout to port had fresh to strong Southerly winds and heavy squalls of wind and rain with rough S.W. sea. Arrived in Hongkong on the 21st at 7:50 a.m., 7 days, 3 hours, and 1 minute on the passage.

The British steamship *Belvoir* reports left San Francisco on the 22nd July at 3:25 p.m., thence to Marianid had light to fresh variable winds and foggy weather. From Marianid to Yokohama had light variable winds and calms. Arrived at Yokohama on the 10th instant at 6:55 p.m., having made the passage in 18 days, 9 hours, and 38 minutes. Sailed from Yokohama on the 14th inst. at 6:26 a.m. Thence to Turnabout had moderate to fresh S.E. winds and fine weather. From Turnabout to port had fresh to strong Southerly winds and heavy squalls of wind and rain with rough S.W. sea. Arrived in Hongkong on the 21st at 7:50 a.m., 7 days, 3 hours, and 1 minute on the passage.

The British steamship *Belvoir* reports left San Francisco on the 22nd July at 3:25 p.m., thence to Marianid had light to fresh variable winds and foggy weather. From Marianid to Yokohama had light variable winds and calms. Arrived at Yokohama on the 10th instant at 6:55 p.m., having made the passage in 18 days, 9 hours, and 38 minutes. Sailed from Yokohama on the 14th inst. at 6:26 a.m. Thence to Turnabout had moderate to fresh S.E. winds and fine weather. From Turnabout to port had fresh to strong Southerly winds and heavy squalls of wind and rain with rough S.W. sea. Arrived in Hongkong on the 21st at 7:50 a.m., 7 days, 3 hours, and 1 minute on the passage.

The British steamship *Belvoir* reports left San Francisco on the 22nd July at 3:25 p.m., thence to Marianid had light to fresh variable winds and foggy weather. From Marianid to Yokohama had light variable winds and calms. Arrived at Yokohama on the 10th instant at 6:55 p.m., having made the passage in 18 days, 9 hours, and 38 minutes. Sailed from Yokohama on the 14th inst. at 6:26 a.m. Thence to Turnabout had moderate to fresh S.E. winds and fine weather. From Turnabout to port had fresh to strong Southerly winds and heavy squalls of wind and rain with rough S.W. sea. Arrived in Hongkong on the 21st at 7:50 a.m., 7 days, 3 hours, and 1 minute on the passage.

The British steamship *Belvoir* reports left San Francisco on the 22nd July at 3:25 p.m., thence to Marianid had light to fresh variable winds and foggy weather. From Marianid to Yokohama had light variable winds and calms. Arrived at Yokohama on the 10th instant at 6:55 p.m., having made the passage in 18 days, 9 hours, and 38 minutes. Sailed from Yokohama on the 14th inst. at 6:26 a.m. Thence to Turnabout had moderate to fresh S.E. winds and fine weather. From Turnabout to port had fresh to strong Southerly winds and heavy squalls of wind and rain with rough S.W. sea. Arrived in Hongkong on the 21st at 7:50 a.m., 7 days, 3 hours, and 1 minute on the passage.

The British steamship *Belvoir* reports left San Francisco on the 22nd July at 3:25 p.m., thence to Marianid had light to fresh variable winds and foggy weather. From Marianid to Yokohama had light variable winds and calms. Arrived at Yokohama on the 10th instant at 6:55 p.m., having made the passage in 18 days, 9 hours, and 38 minutes. Sailed from Yokohama on the 14th inst. at 6:26 a.m. Thence to Turnabout had moderate to fresh S.E. winds and fine weather. From Turnabout to port had fresh to strong Southerly winds and heavy squalls of wind and rain with rough S.W. sea. Arrived in Hongkong on the 21st at 7:50 a.m., 7 days, 3 hours, and 1 minute on the passage.

The British steamship *Belvoir* reports left San Francisco on the 22nd July at 3:25 p.m., thence to Marianid had light to fresh variable winds and foggy weather. From Marianid to Yokohama had light variable winds and calms. Arrived at Yokohama on the 10th instant at 6:55 p.m., having made the passage in 18 days, 9 hours, and 38 minutes. Sailed from Yokohama on the 14th inst. at 6:26 a.m. Thence to Turnabout had moderate to fresh S.E. winds and fine weather. From Turnabout to port had fresh to strong Southerly winds and heavy squalls of wind and rain with rough S.W. sea. Arrived in Hongkong on the 21st at 7:50 a.m., 7 days, 3 hours, and 1 minute on the passage.

The British steamship *Belvoir* reports left San Francisco on the 22nd July at 3:25 p.m., thence to Marianid had light to fresh variable winds and foggy weather. From Marianid to Yokohama had light variable winds and calms. Arrived at Yokohama on the 10th instant at 6:55 p.m., having made the passage in 18 days, 9 hours, and 38 minutes. Sailed from Yokohama on the 14th inst. at 6:26 a.m. Thence to Turnabout had moderate to fresh S.E. winds and fine weather. From Turnabout to port had fresh to strong Southerly winds and heavy squalls of wind and rain with rough S.W. sea. Arrived in Hongkong on the 21st at 7:50 a.m., 7 days, 3 hours, and 1 minute on the passage.

The British steamship *Belvoir* reports left San Francisco on the 22nd July at 3:25 p.m., thence to Marianid had light to fresh variable winds and foggy weather. From Marianid to Yokohama had light variable winds and calms. Arrived at Yokohama on the 10th instant at 6:55 p.m., having made the passage in 18 days, 9 hours, and 38 minutes. Sailed from Yokohama on the 14th inst. at 6:26 a.m. Thence to Turnabout had moderate to fresh S.E. winds and fine weather. From Turnabout to port had fresh to strong Southerly winds and heavy squalls of wind and rain with rough S.W. sea. Arrived in Hongkong on the 21st at 7:50 a.m., 7 days, 3 hours, and 1 minute on the passage.

The British steamship *Belvoir* reports left San Francisco on the 22nd July at 3:25 p.m., thence to Marianid had light to fresh variable winds and foggy weather. From Marianid to Yokohama had light variable winds and calms. Arrived at Yokohama on the 10th instant at 6:55 p.m., having made the passage in 18 days, 9 hours, and 38 minutes. Sailed from Yokohama on the 14th inst. at 6:26 a.m. Thence to Turnabout had moderate to fresh S.E. winds and fine weather. From Turnabout to port had fresh to strong Southerly winds and heavy squalls of wind and rain with rough S.W. sea. Arrived in Hongkong on the 21st at 7:50 a.m., 7 days, 3 hours, and 1 minute on the passage.

The British steamship *Belvoir* reports left San Francisco on the 22nd July at 3:25 p.m., thence to Marianid had light to fresh variable winds and foggy weather. From Marianid to Yokohama had light variable winds and calms. Arrived at Yokohama on the 10th instant at 6:55 p.m., having made the passage in 18 days, 9 hours, and 38 minutes. Sailed from Yokohama on the 14th inst. at 6:26 a.m. Thence to Turnabout had moderate to fresh S.E. winds and fine weather. From Turnabout to port had fresh to strong Southerly winds and heavy squalls of wind and rain with rough S.W. sea. Arrived in Hongkong on the 21st at 7:50 a.m., 7 days, 3 hours, and 1 minute on the passage.

The British steamship *Belvoir* reports left San Francisco on the 22nd July at 3:25 p.m., thence to Marianid had light to fresh variable winds and foggy weather. From Marianid to Yokohama had light variable winds and calms. Arrived at Yokohama on the 10th instant at 6:55 p.m., having made the passage in 18 days, 9 hours, and